## HOUSE COMMITTEE FIGHTS GLASS PLAN

shows Opposition to Secretary Fixing Conditions of Vic-

SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE

Leffingwell Will Submit Them and Then Report on Proposals To-day.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Unless the president is able to bring sufficiently strong pressure to bear on the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate mance Committee and both branches of congress so that the present determina-tion in these bodies can be altered, the side powers and authority sought by Recretary Glass for floating the next berty Loan will not be granted. To-day's hearing before the Ways and

nittee, where Assistant Sec of the Treasury Leffingwell ap-demonstrated clearly that the nittee is strongly opposed to giving ower to Secretary Glass to fix the

The Ways and Means Committee was anable to find out exactly what plans the Administration and the Treasury Department have in mind for the loan a Mr. Leffingwell as to the proper conuld be sold and these suggestions Leftingwell will submit to Secretary ass and his assistants, obtain their views and appear before the Ways and Means Committee again to-morrow to tell the members what the Administra-

#### Fairchild's Proposal. Representative Fairchild (N. Y.) sug-

ested conditions under which bonds bave a suggestion to make at this time which I previously submitted to eretary McAdoo-that of compelling erybody in the United States who has sable responsibility to subscribe fo bonds to his taxable responsi-Furthermore, I suggested to him would be desirable to keep a recof all people who subscribed for and then sold them. idea in making this suggestion t

Recretary McAdoo was to prevent a class of people who are nothing less than spurious patriots from making big bond sub-riptions and then at the first oppertunity dumping their bonds on the market and breaking the market. It is pretty generally known that a German endicate has been operating with this view.

would it not tend to prevent great expense necessary for the sale of tonds and the spectacular methods em-ployed in selling bonds to compel every one to take his pro rata share of bonds acquaintance who have never takes Liberty bond and never will unless by are compelled to. I should like our judgment as to the suggestion." In general terms Mr. Leffingwell said was inclined to think the plan would be feasible, although he did not com mit himself in opposition to it

Other Suggestions Made. Several other suggestions were made

First, a 3% per cent, tax free bonaturing after a short time coupled a bond bearing interest at with purchases of bonds up \$30,000 exempt from taxes for a exempt from taxation for a of two years.

Glass and his assistants. They

Second, issuance of \$10,000,000,000 in year with authority reposing the hands of the Secretary of the asury to fix the rates of interest the right reserved to the Governrent to redeem the one year notes in is months and the five year notes in ear if it is deemed advisable. Third, authorization to the Secretary the Treasery to adopt either the first second plan but with the limitation at not more than \$10,000,000,000 in addition to those now ex a should be outstanding at any one

Mr. Leffingwell's own opinion exused to the Committee was that none the suggestions made was feasible. he did not pretend to interpret the we of the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### Excerpts From Testimony. he Sun herewith presents for the ment."

time verbatim excerpts from the dulge is the hope dulge is the hope dulge is the hope correct."

Mr. Moore: "That is the way they feel about it."

Mr. Garner: "I want to say I feel it was they which was

Finance Corporation) is a new sition. In your judgment should Secreta ted States embark in the busi-financing corporate or private

te enterprise and particularly an en-

to encourage Gov-ennent control not only of public utili-les but of private enterprise and to that extent it is highly important to us."

Mr Glass: "I can only say briefly that I think the Treasury has formu-lated no policy with respect to that mat-ter as yet, and I think it would be im-possible to formulate a policy until the Dominie to formulate a policy until the bears orgotiations have proceeded to a greater extent than is apparent, because I think the amount and nature of the indemnity of the control of the indemnity of indemnity of

far has the authority given to buy bonds been exercised with that end in view?" Secretary Glass: "To the extent of about \$346,000,000."

the market steadler than it otherwise would have been."

Mr. Treadway: "Was there a marked

#### Increase in December.

Mr. Meyer: "There was a very con-siderable increase in the month of Deember over any month before or since. Mr. Treadway: "Then there is evidence it was used in that manner to affect the amount of the income taxes which large holders would have to pay. Was there a similar purchase in the open market in the following month-in

January—an indication of buying back the same bonds?"

Mr. Meyer: "There was some con-siderable abatement of the sales. It is difficult to say to what it was due or that it was due to sales that would re sult in income taxes because the armstice itself occurring as it did in Novem ber was a very legitimate reason for some people making sales on account of results proceeding from the armistice."

Mr. Moore—"What would be our in-terest rate per annum if this bill should

Mr. Leffingwell: "If the interest rate were 414 per cent, say, and you had a sinking fund of 214 altogether that would make 6% per cent. I think that four billions per annum would include the interest charge and the sinking fund after deducting the interest received from foreign loans."

Mr. Moore: "We are receiving that regularly, are we?"

Mr. Leffingwell: "Yes, regularly, The net interest and sinking fund charge would be very much less than \$2,000,-000,000 a year. The sinking fund on 000,000 a year. The sinking fund on \$18,000,000,000, which is assumed would

be the net amount of the public debt, a cumulative sinking fund at 2.33 per cent. (which would exactly speaking be required to retire the debt in twenty-five years as calculated) will amount to

417,861,532." Mr. Moore: "Per annum?"

## Hypothetical Estimate.

Mr. Leffingwell: "Per annum. If yo assume that the funded debt will reach a total of \$28,000,000,000—I am just making an assumption and not an esti-mate—and assume the foreign loans will amount to \$10,000,000,000 and that also is an assumption, you will have a net debt of \$18,000,000,000. The interest on \$18,000,000,000 at 4 ½ per cent, would be \$765,000,000 per annum and \$417,000.000 for sinking fund, making a total of about

Mr. Moore: "Now then, if our expenses to run the Government are abou \$4,000,000,000 we know that we have to include that charge of \$1,200,000,000 for Mr. Leffingwell: "About \$1,200,000,000

ould safely be included in that \$4,000, 000,000. No one contemplates \$4,000. 000,000 per annum to run the Govern ment on a peace basis unless allowing for interest. Mr. Moore: "In the last analysis that must be raised by taxation in one form

Mr. Garner (Tex.): "May I ask a juestion about the probable expenditures question about the probable to give any fig-for 1920; are you able to give any fig-ures on that?"

Secretary Glass: "No. Mr. Garner. I have asked all the departments urgently o give me estimates but I have not bee able to get them."
Mr. Garner: "While it is not particularly your province to call attention to nic conditions, or at least to c ditions of the Government, it is be-ginning to assume an alarming point to me. I am frank to say I do not not know where we are going, but I do no believe you can continue to sell a year from now bonds to the extent of \$6,-000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a year

## Must Appeal to Patriotian

with the bonds we already have out

Secretary Glass: "You could not do now as an investment proposition. That is what I have been trying to con-vince the bankers who talked about approaching the subject in a cold blooded business way. You have to appeal to the patriotic impulses of the country and not merely on an investment proposition because there is not sufficient de-mand for bonds at a rational rate of interest to make it possible to place them solely on investment basis."

Mr. Garner: "Suppose we were driven to the point where we have got to have

Mr. Glass: "We hope we are not going to do that. We hope we are over the hill now and are going down."

Mr. Garner: "If you issue to the full extent of the \$25,000,000,000 authorized in this bill in bonds and the extent of the \$25,000,000,000 next year and \$4,000,000,000 of taxes it only takes an adding machine to show you have to have from four to six billions next year in order to run the Governnext year in order to run the Govern-

Some days ago a committee of bankers and manufacturers who are insisting your new tax bill is going to raise they, before the Committee Corpo-

Secretary Glass Disturbed. Secretary Glass; "It rather disturbs Josephus."

ould be an interference with prierprise and particularly an enent upon the privileges and
not operation to the privileges and set of varies in the privileges and set of varies in the privileges and set of varies in the privileges and this \$10,000,000,000 and the privileges and th oning inetitutions feel themselves enlower rate of interest new held by the
lower rate of inte extent of some of the bond issues, be and it is therefore virtually certain that prolonged. It would depend somewhat Mr. Daniels's title will change from Mr. on the nature and extent of the exempto Sir. tion from taxation that the Secretary of

If Glass: "Mr. Moore, nobody in the apply if this bill is passed."

"Mr. Dickinson: "And if these outormal processes of private enterprise standing bonds with a lower rate of interest should commence to fall in price standing bonds with a lower rate of interest should commence to fall in price would not the small holders commence to would not the small holders commence to unload very rapidly and would not they be bought up by those who are able to buy at a low value, and later would not the Government and Congress be called upon in the interest of protecting the followed: credit of the Government for new legislation to make them convertible or to do something to stop the falling price?" Secretary Glass: "I think that would most likely, happen."

## Rathbone Testifies.

Albert Rathbone, Assistant Secretary indemnities may have some bearing on these questions of conversion and the maturities of the obligations of foreign matters to this country."

Mr. Treadway (Mass.): "You spoke sign Governments. Among other questions of the signing of peace the extending of loans to foreign Governments. Among other questions of the signing of peace the extending of loans to foreign Governments.

of stabilizing the price of bonds. How tions which have come to his office in to sell to Belgium some rolling stor that is now in France.

Mr. Treadway: "It has been successful to the extent that the amount has made the committee if you limited the amount has made the committee if you limited the amount has made the committee if you limited the amount has made the respect to the committee if you limited the amount has made the respect to the committee if you limited the amount of this loan to represent the respect to the committee if you limited the amount of this loan to represent the respect to the committee if you limited the amount of this loan to represent the respect to the committee if you limited the amount of this loan to represent the respect to the committee in the respect to the respect to the committee in the respect to the committee in the respect to the respec

the committee if you limited the amount of this lean to purchases of our property in Europe. You would not object to that, would you, Mr. Slean?"

Mr. Slean: "No, I would not object to the Government selling and I think the Government could probably take Belgian bonds and take those bonds with a maturity of about the maturity of our bonds (that is one thing in which I am very much interested), so it will be carried out in such a way that at the ex-piration of the maturity of our bonds we will have a foreign bond with which to pay that bond. And I would not object, of course, to selling any machinery or any supplies whatever and taking for-eign securities, but that is not the purpose of this bill.

Mr. Rathbone: "It is only a part of

## the purpose.

Question of Authority. The Chairman: "In fact I doubt very nuch whether the bill itself would permit that, because the language of the bill is not to permit us to sell articles we already have over there and take

up of commerce so far as private in-dividuals are concerned. The large fea-ture of this bill is to build up private commerce instead of the Government adjusting its affairs."

Mr. Rathlone: "It is the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury that so Mr. Rathione.

the Secretary of the Treasury that so far as possible, even if this authority is granted, the various foreign nations will be asked to finance their requirements through private channels. They have the control of been asked already to do that, and to a certain extent that has been done. But during the transition period, before our certain extent that has been done. But the crowding of soldiers and a shortage during the transition period, before our investors could be educated to take the the men are suffering from melancholia, foreign investments the stack has to be foreign investments, the slack has to be due in part to homesickness, carried to some extent by our banks, by "While I was there one desp our exporting concerns, getting abcom- Major committed suicide. I talked with modations through the banks, and still the officers and men and they admitted there will be something left, as far as that the place had been crowded by we can judge, that the Government will cause of the expectation of getting more have to carry. The proposition really, as a lips to take the soldiers home. I see it, is the question of whether we want to continue to sell abroad. We cannot sell them without extending "The proper thing to do it seems to take the soldiers home." rredits, and if we do not extend credits the inevitable effect has got to be that our goods are not going abroad in any where near the volume they have in the

#### Line of Distinction.

Mr. Moore: "I would like to distinguish between the Government control plan-I think I am speaking advisedly before using that term-proposed by this bill and the plan hitherto prevailing of through banking houses." Mr. Rathbone; "Oh, no; this does not

contemplate any different plan, so far as foreign loans are concerned. This bill extends the time for the making of the loans and the purpose for which the loans are to be made. In selling railway material or in selling cotton you can hardly say now that would be in aid of the prosecution of the war or for We are limited in making advances to aid in the prosecution of the war or for that is the reason we inserted the provision we might make loans to pro

## CONFEREES DISCARD PNEUMATIC TUBE

Reach Agreement on \$400,-000,000 Postal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Senate and House conferees reached an agreement to-day on the \$400,000,000 Post Office appropriation by eliminating the Senate amendment providing for pneumatic tube The pneumatic tubs amendment, over which the conferees have been dead-locked for a week, authorized the Postmaster-General to contract for tub vice in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and prohibited removal of the service from Post offices in other cities in which it formerly was used for mail transmis-sion. Continuance of the tube service has been a source of conflict for many to the point what effect is that going to some money, what effect is that going to have on business if the United States is going into the market each year for \$5,000,000,000 credit for two or three office appropriation bill was vetoed by President Wilson because of Postmaster-

## Secretary Glass: "I had in my office DANIELS MAY BECOME SIR JOSEPHUS SOON

Secretary to Visit England, Where Title Awaits Him.

Special Despatch to Tun Scn WARRINGTON, Feb. 17 -- Much interes Mr. Garner: "I want to say I ree! It was a roused to visit England soon and be the recipient which was published in The was a very grave mistake which was the news that Secretary Daniels intends made by Secretary McAdoo and the President when they suggested reducing the amount from \$8,000,000,000 to \$6." him by the British Goserment. It is was aroused to-day in navy circles over the news that Secretary Daniels intends understood that royalty will entertain Mr. Daniels and that King George may knight him so that he will return as "Sir

is in the foreign as well as the lit trade?"

Glass: "I have seen it suggested would be an interference with pri
Mr. Dickinson (Ma): "I want trade and the work of the control of the co

Gardner Takes Hold as Collector Bertram Gardner was sworn in yes-terday in the Brooklyn Federal Building as United States Internal Revenue Col-lector for the First New York district, which includes all of Long Island and Richmond Borough, Mr. Gardner was chief deputy under Henry P. Keith



## OWEN FINDS BREST CONDITIONS SERIOUS

Senator Returns From Study of Embarkation Camps in France.

QUICK ACTION IS NEEDED

Convalescents Especially Suffer From Overcrowding and Lack of Care.

Hitherto most of the complaints of un sanitary conditions at Brest, the chief debarkation point for American sol diers in France, have been anonymou because they have come from doughoeys who did not want their names mentioned fearing they might be disciplined. Some bill is not to permit us to sell articles we already have over there and take of the complainants were suspected at first of being mere growlers, but it was focurse a number of commodities here which are Government owned and for which it has no use?"

Mr. Sloan: "But that is a Government function rather than the building up of commerce so far as private invested and the states of the complainants were suspected at first of being mere growlers, but it was later apparent that Brest has been in pretty bad shape and that the soldiers, especially the convalescent and ill. have undergone much suffering that shoul. I have been guarded against. That is the opinion of United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and his wife, in vesterday on the steamship Rotterdam. yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam, who have been making a study of the American debarkation camps and who have no reason to be anonymous.

Senator Owen said he was disinclined to put any blame on the officers at Brest, as they were doing their best in the

## "The proper thing to do, it seems to

me, is not to allow a congestion at Brest, to keep only as many men there as can be comfortably taken care of The men are wild to return to America. Mrs. Owen, who spoke in an indignant her husband to say:

"Brest is a horrible place, not fit for cattle to live in. I have seen men standing in line in pouring rain and ankle establishing credits, that they are not to be established as they were hitherto of the troubles over there is the ordering of men from place to place while some through banking houses." of them are not in fit condition to travel. Any one who advocates a correction of the conditions at Brest is doing a charitable and Christian work. told us when we were there it was better than it was before we came. If that is

so, God help those who were there when it was at its worst."
The Senator indorsed his wife's re-marks, adding that he wanted to stay longer and investigate at Brest, but decided that it was his duty to come home immediately and report what he had seen to Washington.

## Will Urge Immediate Action.

"The first thing I am going to do," he aid, "after I arrive in Washington is to go to Secretary Baker and tell him of the conditions in Breet and the attitude of our soldiers on coming home. I will take up the matter with the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and American Expeditionary Force brought home as soon as possible. It is mperative that they should return when they do we should care for them and give them every assistance possible "We should organize a bureau to ob-"We should organize a bureau to ob-tain jobs for soldiers so as to restore them swiftly to civil life. The Govern ment should supply the men with funds pending the time they get back to work. mail service in Manhattan and Brooklyn and retaining the Senate amendment spropriating \$290.000,000 for road construction during the next three years, fought our battles should be happily sem-

Washington and hoped to achieve some swift results after his talk with Secretary Baker and the Committee on Milltary Affairs. He will tell about everyaffected the soldiers adversely. He was in Europe two months studying the re-construction plans of the Allies.

## BAKER BLAMES RAIN FOR BREST TROUBLES

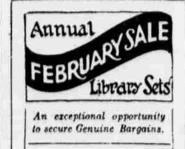
Transportation Also Poor, Secretary Explains.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Senator Rob rt L. Owen of Oklahoma will be invited Senator had to say declared that the War Department was combing every

the troops home might be found.
"As to the crowding at Brest," the Secretary continued, "I have not the means of knowing what the answer to that is. I have been told—and I do not like to say that I have been told because

their own demobilization and for the "That might mean sending more people into Brest and keeping them longer than we would desire them to be there in anticipation of the known capacity of the transport feet in order to make sure to have enough men there when the transports come in. That is the answer I have heard from officers who have returned to this country. But whethe any error has been made about that and the French railroad difficulty has been overestimated I cannot say because I do

not know. "When the Senator says 'unsanitary I do not think he means unsanitary the sense that it is unclean. There as simply oceans of mud there. I know that



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# because I was at Brest substantially at this time last year. It rains there 330 days out of 355, and sometime five times a day. The mud seems to be our big trouble there." The Secretary added that returning officers and other who had passed through Brest recently had told him that food conditions were very good and that

through Brest recently had told him that food conditions were very good, and that outside of the weather and the mud they saw little to complain of. He said he could well imagine the feeling of the men waiting in that camp for returning ships, however, and fully sympathized with all the discontent and unhappiness that this waiting under unpleasant conditions en

As an instance of the arrangement for feeding the troops at Brest, Mr Baker said he had been told of a day recently when 5,000 men were served ith a total of 20,000 hot cakes. "When you think of mass cooking for soldiers," he said, "cooking flapjacks for them is going about the limit.

## NEEDFULS LACKING IN ARGONNE BATTLE

Gov. Allen Charges Staff Inefficiency in Supplying Troops in 6 Days Fight.

Special Desputch to Tun Box WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Startling tes imony as to failure of the staff depart ments in the American Expeditionary Forces to function in support of line roops in action was supplied to the House Rules Committee by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who appeared in support of Representative Campbell's resolution for an investigation of the activities and treatment of the Thirtyofth Division in the Argonne battles. Gov. Allen is expected to make further evelations to-morrow before the Senate Military Committee As a result of the testimony of Gov.

Allen, who served with the Thirty-fifth Division, Kansas and Missouri troops. n his Y. M. C. A. capacity the Rules committee may report out a resolution alling for a more or less general inves igation of the conduct of the American Expeditionary Forces.

gonne battles Gov. Allen declared the asualties in six days fighting amounted to about 7,000 men, of which 1,733 wers killed in action. Supplies Inadequate for Battle.

Due largely to poor staff preparation and inefficiency in the service of supaccording to Gov. Allen's state

was sent against machine gun and ar Shortage of horses and inferior horses made it impossible to move divisional artillery fast enough keep pace with the advancing infantry In part at least because of this the American artillery barrage frequently fell short or was walked into by the

infantry. Air craft was inadequate to offset bostile craft or properly to direct American artillery fire. Communications were lacking in telephones, flares and other signalling apparatus. Runners were used where telephones and other means of com-munication should have been avail-

Through shortage of stretchers, am-bulances, first aid equipment and transportation wounded lay on the ground for forty-eight hours without adequate clothing or emergency ra-The day before the division went

into its greatest battle two of its general officers were relieved.

All Lacking but "Raw Men." "The Argonne Forest was the battle months, yet when we came to it we did

divisions." Gov. Allen testified. "It should be noted, however, that this six day Argonne battle was the only engagement of the Thirty-fifth Division, while most of the divisions used by the Secretary in his comparison had been in numerous engagements.

"Gen. March has said that 126 air."

"Gen. March has said that 126 air."

"Toduced a bit providing for the continuous and place us in an impossible condition. In that event were we to resist what we believe the threat against our safety we would thereby be declared under the terms of the covenant an outlaw.

"All diplomatic, commercial and trade relations with other countries would be relations."

to tell the senate Military Committee of mile front and many would be on the ground. There were not enough at any Secretary Baker said to-day he was particular point to do any good. The delighted that Senator Owen had been at the camp, and after reading what the with French ordnance. We were constructed by the committee to and tell it what to talk about."

Governor to issue a procusionation urg "What President Wilson does," said the reduction of Governor to issue a procusional of the procusion and the procusion at Brest.

The resolution of Assemblyman Stein berg provided for a State committee to and tell it what to talk about." Senator had to say declared that the stantly buying broken down horses from War Department was combing every the French for \$400 cach and losing source where additional shipping to bring them the next day because they were unfit to do the work.

## Artillery Support Falls Down.

Goy. Allen read a letter from a Lieu-mant-Colonel which stated: "Our artillery failed us and did not gestion is such that it is necessary for us to use the French railroads when we can get them. They are using them. support us after the first few hours. We

Gov. Allen read letters issued by Major-Gen. Peter E. Traub, commander of the division, stating that the 116th Engineers held a position in the line for several days, although it was not sup-posed to be organized for infantry duty.

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\$300.00 Final Payment . . . . . Dividends rec'd or accrued

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Gov. Smith Has Fight on His PASSAIC STRIKERS Hands Over Transit Commissionership.

COMPROMISE IS SOUGHT

New Scheme Probably Will Be Outlined to Senate Committee To-morrow.

ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- Gov. Smith will have to fight for legislation authorizing him to appoint a Rapid Transit Commissloner who would supplant the Public Service Commission and have sole direc-

tion of completing subway construction

work in New York city.

This became evident to-night when I was learned that Republican leaders are at work on a compromise plan, the nature of which has not been revealed. In all probability the Republican suggestion will be submitted to-morrow when the Senate Public Service Committee meets in executive session to consider what is to be done about the deluge of public

service bills referred to the committee. So certain was Gov. Smith that his plan for a transit commissioner would go through without much further delay that he cabled to William Barclay Parsons, who is in France with the Engineer Corps, and asked him if he would accept the place. In the meantime, how ever, Senator J. Henry Walter, Repub lican leader of the Senate, and Speake Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly were in New York last week, and talked with contractors who built a good part of the subways already in operation

#### Declines to Reveni Plan.

The legislators wanted to know what has been the real cause of delay in he construction. However, both delined to say anything about their plan, except that they were working on a compromise which they thought would lear the situation. Another of the Governor's fights with

the Republican Legislature will come to a head to-day when his nomination of Repeated as Miss Francis Perkins for the \$8,000 a ers of the form year job as State Industrial Commisner comes up for confirmation by the Senator James A. Foley, Democratic

leader of the Senate, expects no trouble, but it was recalled to-night that the nomination came out of committee been held up for several weeks. It was whispered about the Capitol to-night that me of the Republicans who helped get the nomination out of committee had changed their minds and will not vote

By agreement with the Governor the

ill abolishing the State Food Commisood production division to continue until October 31. The amendment also ap-propriates \$35,000 for the division's work and transfers \$25,000 of the food comission funds to the State Industrial commission for the employment of farm bor agents. Senator Mackrell of Troy withdrey

to-night his bill asking the creation of a said when the bill was given to him for Introduction he was informed it would have the support of Magistrate Cobb of the New York City Traffic Court, the New York Automobile Association and Magistrate Cobb declined to sunport the bill and Senator Mackrell killed

Hylan Expected February 28. Mayor Hylan will have a chance on of no value unless indeed we change our sellyfishing jaunt to Florida by then-to fought our battles should be happily employed."

Nenator Owen is chairman of the Senter Committee on Banking and Currency. He said he was going directly to

Mayor already has denounced the unit and is expected to come here to oppose to covenant, but that it is a potential surpose. Allen. "It seemed to be part of that he had not severe to oppose to covenant, but that it is a potential surpose the unit is a potential surpose. It at a hearing to be given on the measure of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose that that it is a potential surpose. The covenant but that it is a potential surpose withdraw-covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose. The covenant but that it is a potential surpose the will be received yesterially. Those withdraw-covenant, but that it is a potential surpose to oppose the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant covenant, but that it is a potential surpose of sovereignty in the covenant covenant

Whenever you touched anything it fell down; all except one thing—the raw man material—and that was all right.

One of the National Guard officers relieved from command the day before the Argonne fight began was Brig.-don. (I. Martin, now Adjutant-General of Kansas, Gen. Martin will tenify to morrow.

"The Secretary of War tried to show that the Thirty-fifth Division had no more casualities than a number of other troduced a bill providing for the con-The Secretary of war titled to show that the Thirty-fifth Division had no more casualties than a number of other divisions." Gov. Allen testified. "It struction of a bridge over the East

"Gen. March has said that 120 air. The Bronx.

planes were in use in the Argonne battle. If so they scovered a twenty-two man of New York calling upon the mile front and many would be on the Governor to issue a proclamation urg.

"What President Wilson does." said tell the Sensie Military Committee of mile front and many would be on the Governor to issue a proclamation urginditions at Breat.

welcome the Twenty-seventh Division on its return from France was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Speaker Sweet will confer with the Governor to-morrow to determine whether the State officials OFFER P. S. C. PLAN to determine whether the State officials and the Legislature shall act as the wel-

## ALSO MAY RETURN All but 3,000 of Paterson

Hands Back on Job.

A committee representing the 11,500 roollen and cotton goods workers who are on strike in Passaic and representatives of the manufacturers affected will meet to-day with a committee appointed by Mayor Seger in an effort to reach a tentative agreement. It is expected that an arrangement will be made whereby the strikers will return to work pending the settlement of their demands for a forty-four hour week and a 35 per cent.

wage increase.

Detective Captain Turner served no-tice yesterday that hereafter no labor agitators will be permitted to address crowds in any language save English. Most of the I. W. W. and ultra-radical element of the strikers are non-English

In accordance with their agreement with the manufacturers most of the 17. one silk workers who had been on strike in Paterson returned to work yesterday, pending the findings of the National War Labor Board. About 8,000 members of the I. W. W. and similar organizations refused to return to work and held sev-eral meetings during the day, at which the textile union men were bitterly deed for having, as it was alleged, out" to the manufacturers. Eighteen arrests for disturbances were made

# IGNORE WILSON IN LEAGUE DISCUSSION

Continued from First Page

Congressional Record President Taft's statement favoring the league constitution and giving thanks and congratulations to President Wilson for his efforts on behalf of world peace. This action was commented on as bringing to light for the first time the "Taft following"

Repeated assertions that the followers of the former President in the Sen-ate were out of sympathy with the Republican leaders in their opposition to the granting of precedence to the for-mation of a League of Nations over the actual making of peace have for the past few days been appearing in newspapers throughout the country and the Senate Republicans have been going pires, they say, they have been search

### Wadsworth Explains Views. Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), a stanch

riend of the ex-President, came out today against the league constitution in an interview. Briefly Senator Wads-worth said: "There is grave doubt of the power of

the right to advise as to the means by which such obligations should be ful-States in making war the United States could not act under its own Constitution. which provides that Congress must de-

m his Constitution. "Much has been said about surrender tell how little he thinks of the municipal of the proposed league. It may be controlled the State Conference of Mayors. The tended that there is no direct and absorptions from the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee continued to Mayor already has denounced the bill lute surrender of sovereignly in the

#### surrender our sovereignty. What Might Happen to U. S.

"A foreign Power might insist on a course of action affecting the Western Hemisphere which would constitute overthrow of our national policy—that is the Monroe Poetrine. The decision of the tribunal might well be unfavorable to our contentions and place us in an

## HURLEY ASKS SHIPS FOR EXPORT TRADE

\$100,000,000 in Goods Glutting Ports While Waiting Transport Facilities.

500,000 TONNAGE NEEDED

Chairman Urges Navy and War Departments to Get Vessels Required.

Special Desputch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- An urgent request is being made on the War and Navy departments by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board for the release of an additional 500,000 tons of American merchant ships for American commerce One hundred millions dollars worth of American goods is tied up in warehouses at the nation's seaports awaiting overseas transport with no ships available. This money, Chairman Hurley feels, is badly needed at this time to keep the pulse beating high in American in-

Mr. Hurley had a conference with Sec. retary of the Navy Daniels to-night and he will talk the situation over to-morrow with Chief of Staff March at the War Department to urge assistance in re-leasing the 500,000 tons of shipping that are needed to move the goods stored up and release the money they represent.

## British Relief Work Delayed.

One of the contributing factors in the shipping situation and the tie up of harbors through the Jamming of warehouses is the delay by Great Britain in taking up her share of the relief work, which is being done now almost entirely by American tonnage. Great Britain is expected to furnish half the ships needed in the relief service to stricken and desting the services.

the relets service to stricken and destitute sections. Because of the pressure
of other problems the British tonnage
has not yet been made available.
Releases of tonnage by the War Department, it is said, have not kept pace
with the demobilization of the army, and
Shipping Board officials are confident
that the precessary tonnage can be rethat the necessary tonnare can be relinquished by the military and naval

A total of 5,200,000 tons of American shipping was requisitioned for the mili-tary service and was in transport opera-tions when the armistice was signed. The army and navy still have 2,559,000 in addition to the 462,000 tons of mertransports.

## German Ships Available Soon.

Chairman Hurley stated to-day that the 200,000 tons of German merchant ships which were allotted to try will soon be available. will materially relieve the trade situation. The Shipping Board chairman has notified Herbert Hoover that the limit of American tonnage for relief work has been reached and that future requirements for European relief will have to be furnished by the other allies or the countries affected.

the President and the Senate to agree.

as is proposed in Article 10, to join other
Powers at any time in preserving the
territorial integrity of States which are
members of the league. Article 10 proceeds to vest the executive council with
the right to advise as to the means by

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Shipping Board orders to-day assigned ten vessels to the "Should such advice involve the United European civilian relief committee and one, the Lakeside, to trade with South which provides that Congress must decarge of coal for Brazil, February 28, clare war. If this is so the promise at The Alkaid, Constantia, Wallhaven, this time to do something in the future Siledrecht, Costdijk, Everett, Johanaven, which we would have no right to do is Winnebago, Garfield and Coastwise were the veses's assigned to carry food cargoes from American ports to Europe

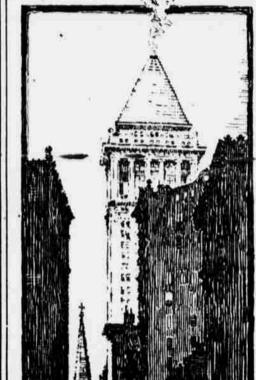
who is chairman of local draft toard 27 of Brooklyn. Chairman Delaney said a meeting would be called within a day or two to make plans for welcoming

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## "A will, in my judgment, is the most important document in a man's life.

"for on the making, and proper making,

of a will may depend, and often does, the comfort, maintenance and peace of mind of a person's near and dear-his wife, children, mother. "As some one has said, 'few testators know their own minds,' and a death bed

will is as sorry a substitute for a carefully prepared instrument as a death bed repentance is for a well ordered life.' (From an opinion by Surrogate Fred G. Stickel, Jr.,

barring from probate a death-bed will).

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